# Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.


## *Pennsylvania Legislature.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Documents accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of THOMAS SERGEANT, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

*(Continued.)*

[Letter from the *Secretary of the commonwealth*, to the *Post Master*, Philadelphia]—Produced by Richard Bache.

No. IV.

Hg. March 10, 1818.

*Dear Richard*—I wish you immediately to attend for me to a subject which I have very much at heart, and on which something must be done immediately. Sam Fox (son of uncle) has been appt. for auc: but uncle did not press the commission for him being contented that he shd. *by an arrangement* with some one appd. receive $2000 p. an. and give his services, in return—An arrangement has been made by uncle with Lisle, which wd. have done very well, if L. had got the commission. *But L. has* tho' not formerly, yet in fact (between you and me) *withdrawn from the field*, under a contemplated arangement with Jennings, and I fear if Jennings gets the commis. the other will fall thro'—Now as if L. got it the parties wd. be the same as if J. got. Why shd. there be any difficulty—I wish you to see if the understanding cannot be made with J. also. If it cannot, *I will certainly try to get L. appd. or some one that will. This is a matter which I have at heart and which I certainly will use all my power to effect*—it is not much that is asked. Sam's services will be worth a great deal: and besides his friends give him quite as much title to this as any body's do to a commission. They would be very glad to join him on such terms, if he got a commission. Uncle is sick abed, and has not had the thing arranged as I expected: *I have hitherto left it to him*; but I now wish you to go about it. You may see and talk to him, but pray do not let any thing prevent your attending to this *immediately*, and write me word—*I will have things delayed in the meanwhile.* If you can do nothing with J. I wish you to speak to Steel or Taylor. Steel at any rate ought not to hesitate—nor Jennings indeed—nor Wurts—*I am determined to have the thing effected before the comm. are made out*—and I wish some of those I have hitherto befriended would agree. Y.

Richard Bache, esq. Postmaster, Philad.

[Circular from the secretary *of the commonwealth*, announcing who were to be appointed auctioneers]—Produced by John Lisle.

No. V.

CIRCULAR.

Harrisburg, March 23d, 1818.

*Sir*—I am directed by the governor to inform you that on the first day of April next, the commissions for auctioneers of the city and county will issue, and to request the gentlemen herein dessignated for that office to adopt measures to apprise those at present in commission of the information received. The gentlemen whom the governor will commission, are Messrs. John Conrad, John Humes, Jeremiah Peirsol, John Steel, Robert Taylor, John Jennings, and John Lisle.

I am with much respect yours,

THO SERGEANT.

Mr. John Lisle, Philadelphia.

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[Letter from *John Wurts to Maurice Wurts.*]—Produced by John Wurts.

No VI.

*March* 24, 1818.

*Dear Brother*,—You will not be appointed, for reasons best known to the man in the moon. Davidson is yet with the governor. I am in too great a state of irritation to write, but shall leave this to-morrow It is vain to attempt any thing more. Your's, &c. JOHN WURTS.

Who they will be I don't know. Robinson, no doubt, is one, or else Lisle.—Steel and Jennings, I believe, are safe; as for the rest I care not.—Let the devil drive his own cart.

*Maurice Wurts*, 171, *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

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[Letter from *John Wurts* to the *Governor of Pennsylvania*]—Produced by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

No. VII.

*Philadelphia, March* 26, 1818

His Excellency William Findlay,

*Governor, &c.*

*Sir*,—I have been but two hours in town and find our political friends in a ferment, on account of the causes which have produced my brother's exclusion I have had a short interview with Mr. Jennings. If Mr. Bache's allegations, contained in a proposition to Mr. Jennings, are to be credited, Mr. Lisle's appointment is the result of a corrupt combination formed between the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Edward Fox and Mr. Bache. This fact I am prepared to prove. Should this appointment be confirmed. I deem it proper to state, that the transaction alluded to will be made the subject of legislative inquiry at the next session. The knowledge of these facts is confined to a few of the most prominent and intelligent men in the party who know how to appreciate and use them It has, however, excited a degree of indignation seldom before expressed. I have mentioned the names of the persons implicated, and for the honor, the interest and the harmony of the republican, party I therefore hope that the facts will be investigated before any further steps are taken.

I am with respect, your excellency's obedient humble servant,

JOHN WURTS.

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(Letter from *Maurice Wurts* to the *Governor of Pennsylvania*)—Produced by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

No. VIII

*Philadelphia, March* 26, 1818

His Excellency William Findlay,

*Governor &c.*

*Sir*,—This morning announced to the public the notices for the new auctioneers to prepare for their appointments, among the number I hear the name of Mr. Lisle.

I think it proper for the security of republican principles, to which I have long been attached the triumph of which last October placed your excellency in the executive chair of Pennsylvania, that you should be made acquainted with the fact the truth of which I stand ready to establish whenever called on: that the son of Mr. Edward Fox, and a near relative of the Secretary of the Commonwealth is to receive $2000 per annum from Mr Lisle, in consideration of his obtaining this commission. The above arrangement was made with Mr. Lisle some time ago, but owing to subsequent arrangements with Mr. Jennings approved by your Excellency, it was presumed to have been abandoned by them. Attempts were then made upon other candidates for commissions, to convert them into the agents for the establishment of a system of *sinecures* growing out of executive patronage. They however had too much regard for themselves, and for the strength and perminancy of our republican institutions, to be made the base means of their destruction. Hence the appointment of Mr. Lisle so totally unexpected, not only by the public but by Mr. L. himself. If this appointment go into effect, and that arrangement be permitted as the fact is well known to most of the prominent characters of our party here who have already warmly expressed themselves on the subject, it may endanger a legislative investigation of a proceeding so repugnant to the principles of our government.

I have therefore thought it a duty to myself and to you to communicate the above information for your government.

I am with great respect your excellency's most obedient servant,

MAURICE WURTS.

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(Letter from *John Wurts* to the *Governor of Pennsylvania.*)—Produced by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

No. IX.

Philadelphia March 26, 1818.

His excellency, Wm. Findlay,

Governor, &c.

Dear sir—I wrote to you almost immediately on my arrival in town, stating my knowledge of a *corrupt* and *unprincipled* transaction, intimately connected with the exclusion of my brother, and which had excited abhorrence and lively indignation in the bosom of every man acquainted with it. Facts multiply every hour; evidence accumulates every moment—The letter from Mr. Sergeant to Mr. Bache has been seen. When Mr. Bache made the propositions to Mr. Jennings to allow Mr. Fox $2.000 per annum, he declared that Mr. Sergeant was determined that Mr. Fox should be provided for among some of them; and that he (Mr. Jennings) jeopardized his commission by refusing to close with this proposition. Mr. Bache, admits the whole transaction, but says that he acted hastily and without reflecting upon the consequences. Thus sir, the matter is placed beyond the possibility of contradiction. I have notified Mr. Bache that I shall lay the facts before the legislature at the next session, in case Mr. Lisle's appointment be confirmed; and permit me to reiterate the determination which I expressed in my former letter to pursue this course; my resolution is fixed and unalterable. Nothing but the revocation of Mr. Lisle's appointment shall change it. My regard for the rights of the citizen, our republican institutions, and my brother's reputation all require it at my hands. I have no hesitation sir in declaring that you have been misled and blinded by those in whom you repose confidence. I do not suppose for a moment that you were privy to the facts, which are now laid before you. "But you are now upon the brink of a river; one step more and the Rubicon is passed; you are in Italy, and must march to Rome." One course only can now be pursued with safety and honor. As Mr. Lisle's appointment was obtained by corruption and fraud; no way now remains of evidencing to the world, your excellency's ignorance and abhorrence of the gross depravity which has been practiced, but by a revocation of Mr. Lisle's appointment. Your excellency has uniformly declared that you are not bound until the commission issues, and has passed your hands—Hence the die is not yet cast. *Let the fault rest where it should, upon Mr. Sergeant.* Let him stand forth and justify his conduct. Has it indeed come to this? That the secretary of the commonwealth can set up an office to sale, tax it, *or tack a pensioner to it!* But there is a remedy yet in your excellency's power. Let Mr. Lisle's appointment or nomination be revoked and the Secretary dismissed—Legislative interference will then be unnecessary—otherwise it must take place. I am not acting rashly nor unadvisedly. I now perceive, as your excellency stated to me, that "Mr. Lisle had friends of whom I was not aware." I now perceive why Mr. Jenning and Mr. Lisle were seperated, in opposition to the wishes of the former, and the will of the latter. Their arrangement was communicated to, and approved by, your excellency; and to those unacquainted with the facts above detailed, it appears unaccountable that your excellency should have always been so anxious to connect the applicants, and yet have seperated those who were willing to join and take a commission between them. I now perceive why my brother was excluded, notwithstanding the warm support which he received from Messrs. Davidson, Hays, Dearth, Hurst, Hill, Whitehill, Ellmaker, and other prominent, influential gentlemen in the country not to speak of the decided, universal support which he received from the republican party in this place.

Immediately before and ever since the reception of his notification, Mr. Lisle had frequently declared that he did not expect a commission. For the correctness of this statement I could refer your excellency to a variety of witnesses, whom perhaps you would not know, I therefore mention but one; that is Mr. John Thoburn. Mr. Lisle's arrangements were made, for a partnership with Jennings. Mr. Jennings's arrangements were made with the same view. Hence it is abundantly evident that a commission, which Mr. Lisle did not expect

was thurst upon him by the Secretary of the commonwealth, and a few others, for the purpose of putting $2000 per annum into the pocket of Mr. Fox, who is a near relative of the secretary's. All those who are acquainted with the fact concur in the opinion, that it was this corrupt proceeding, which excluded my brother. His appointment was universally expected, and disappointment to himself was not greater than it is to the public. Those who are not acquainted with the corrupt abuses which prevented the appointment so universally expected and for which your excellency was in effect pledged, may perhaps attribute it to reasons affecting my brothers reputation. Self-defence therefore impels us to the course which we are taking, and from which no consideration can deter us I have written to Mr. Ellmaker apprising him of all the circumstances, and shall write to all who took an interest in my brother's application.

I remain your excellency's obedient humble servant. JOHN WURTS.

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Letter from *Jas. Harper jr.* to the Governor of Pennsylvania.)—Produced by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

X.

*To his Excellency*
*Wm. Findlay, Esq.*

Philadelphia, 28th March 1818.

Sir—In the course of the conversation I had with you in Harrisburg, you informed me that you had got rid of one unpleasant task by Messrs. Jennings and Lisle agreeing to go into partnership in the auction business, and I was happy to find your expectations confirmed after my return to this place by both the gentlemen themselves.

I further observed an anxiety on your part to couple the applicants together as much as possible. Judge then my surprise when the public papers announced the appointment of both the above named gentlemen. This to me was a mystery.—But a day or two has unravelled it; and for the honor of the party and of human nature I could wish the subject buried in eternal oblivion.

But this cannot be, it has already become almost a town talk, and I have no doubt will extend throughout the state, if something is not done to prevent it.

To be plain sir, it is ascertained here beyond a doubt, that Mr. Lisle has been appointed on condition that a Mr Fox, (a near relation of Mr. Sergeant) shall receive a pension of 2000 dollars per annum from him under the fiction of being a clerk or something else about the store.

And has our government indeed reached that stage of corruption at which places that should be the honorable reward of merit have become objects of traffic of bargain, and sale, and are the claims of a family like the Messrs. Wurt's, to be sacrificed to such base cupidity? I trust not every sentiment of justice and honour cries aloud against it.

I cannot admit the idea, for one moment sir, that you have knowingly encouraged measures like these. You must have been imposed upon and the persons whoever they may be who have thus abused your confidence, deserve to be consigned to lasting oblivion. Some decisive measure on your part is necessary to redeem your character from unmerited obloquy, now heaped upon it: whatever is done must be done promptly as the Messrs. Wurt's are only waiting to see what you will pursue when undeceived, before they address a circular to those members of the Legislature who from the knowledge of the high standing of the family have interested themselves in their favor and through them to such others as may feel an interest in the pure adminstration of the laws of the state. They are men of integrity, talents firmness, and indefatigable industry in whatever they undertake, and have declared that if the foregoing transactions are carried into effect they will spare no pains or trouble to bring the subject before the next legislature.

Amongst those who have interested themselves in their favor they reckon the speaker Davidson, Dearth, Stewart, Hill, Hurst, Hays and Houston; should these gentlemen be induced to take up the subject (and when known to them I do not see how they can avoid it) I dread the consequences not only to yourself but to the party throughout the state. Already some of our friends are alarmed at the effect this affair will produce on the public mind when held forth under the calumny of our enemies.

I consider you sir, standing on the brink of a precipice, *and that one wrong step may ruin you for ever*; and put the government of the state into the hands of our enemies. Your kind attention to my remarks when at Harrisburg, has induced me to take the liberty of writing to you. I have not an object to accomplish other than to serve you and the party.

With Mr. Fox I am not acquainted, nor is it an object to be desired, as far as I can learn. Mr. Lisle I am acquainted with, and from his worth as a man and citizen, was rejoiced to find that his wishes would be in a great measure realized by Mr. Jennings' appointment. Not a suggestion have I heard to his discredit, till he became a party in the late disgraceful bargain, which I think he is now ashamed of

My business only prevents my seeing you in Harrisburg, so much interest do I feel on the present occasion, it is big with fate to yourself, your posterity and the party. May divine Providence, who never forsakes the pure in heart, direct and guide you, is the fervant wish of your most obedient servant.

JAMES HARPER, Junior.

*(To be Continued.)*

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*Interesting Anecdote.*

The public will probably have noticed the advertisement of Mr. SMALL, announcing the publication of the first volume of "Transactions of the historical and literary committee of the American Philosophical Society." The greater part of this volume is an account of the history, manners and customs of the Indian nations, who once inhabited the Pennsylvania and the neighboring States, by the Rev. John Heckewedler, of Bethlehem. From this interesting volume, we extract the following anecdote, which we think cannot but gratify our readers—it occurs at page 313 of the volume. —*Am. D Ad.*

"Seating myself once upon a log, by the side of an Indian, who was resting himself there, being at that time actively employed in fencing in his cornfield, I observed to him that he must be very fond of working as I never seen him idling away his time, as is so common with the Indians. The answer which he returned, made considerable impression on my mind: I have remembered it ever since, and I shall try to relate it as nearly in his own words as possible.

"My friend!" said he, "the fishes in the water and the birds in the air and on the earth have taught me to work; by their examples I have been convinced of the necessity of labor and industry. When I was a young man I loitered a great deal about doing nothing, just like the other Indians, who say that working is only for the whites and the negroes, and that the Indians have been ordained for other purposes, to hunt the deer, and catch the beaver, otter, raccoon and such other animals. But it once so happened, that while a hunting, I came to the bank of the Susquehannah where I sat down near the water's edge to rest a little, and casting my eye on the water, I was forcibly struck, when I observed with what industry the *Meechgalingus** heaped small stones together, to make secure places for their spawn, and all this labor they did with their mouth and bodies without hands!

"Astonished as well as diverted, I lighted my pipe, sat a while smoking and looking on when presently a little bird not far from me raised a song which enticed me to look that way; while I was trying to distinguish who the songster was and catch it with my eyes, its mate, with as much grass as its bill could hold, passed close by me and flew into a busn, where I perceived them together busy building their nest and singing as they went along I entirely forgot that I was a hunting, and in order to contemplate the objects I had before me. I saw the birds of the air and the fishes in the water working diligently and cheerfully and all this without hands! I thought it was strange and become lost in contemplation! I looked at my self, I saw two long arms, provided with hands and fingers besides, with joints that might be opened and shut at pleasure. I could, when I pleased, take up any thing with these hands, hold it fast or let it loose, and carry it along with me as I walked I observed moreover that I had a strong body capable of bearing fatigue and supported by two stout legs, with which I could climb to the top of the high mountains and descend at pleasure into the vallies

"And is it possible, said I, that a being so formed as I am, was created to live in idleness, while the birds, who have no hands, and nothing but their little bills to help them, work with cheerfulness and without being told to do so. Has then the Great Creator of man, and of all living creatures, given me all these limbs for no purpose? It cannot be; I will try to go to work I did so, and went away from the village to a spot of good land, built a cabin, enclosed ground, planted corn, and raised cattle. Ever since that time, I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound sleep? while the others spend their nights in dancing and are suffering with hunger, I live in plenty; I keep Horses, Cows, Hogs and Fowls; I am happy. See! my friend; the birds and fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me to work."

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**Sun Fish.*

*Highest Point of Wisdom.*

Moderation of passions, judgment of counsel, and dexterity in affairs, are the most prominent parts of wisdom.


# The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

*MONDAY, APRIL 19.*


For the Patriot.

*Mr. Brindle,*

The story of the resuscitation, or if you please the resurrection, of *James Munks*, is of too serious a nature to be passed over, by a bare denial of the fact, in a newspaper paragraph. A person from Bellefonte, it seems, declared to the editor of some kind of a publication near the state of New York that he was seen alive after his execution. Now sir, this is proof positive; and your assertion that he is not alive is only of the negative kind; and from the nature of things, as well as the provisions of the common law, one positive evidence counterbalances an hundred negatives.

You assert that thousands of persons from this and the neighboring counties, who attended at the execution, saw him hung until he was dead: but this is no proof that he is not now alive. We have it from good authority, that no longer ago than last November, a man in England who was killed dead enough, was reanimated by the powers of Galvanism, applied to his body by a Doctor. So completely was his members restored to motion that he kicked over one of the attendants, who was aiding in the operation: and the only thing that prevented his complete resuscitation was, that he had been severely wounded, and thereby had lost his blood. Now, sir, who can tell that some student of this art, has not tried his skill upon the body of Munks, and succeeded; It is well known, we have several men of science in this place, and what should hinder them to do here; what has been done in England or France? James Munks received no wounds, and lost no blood, therefore this could be no impediment to his restoration to life. But you will perhaps say that a number of credible witnesses saw him not only dead, but also saw him put into the coffin, nailed up and buried in the ground, and well covered over with earth and stones. But what of all this? Still this will not bear you out against the positive testimony of the person who saw him alive afterwards, "Seeing is believing." You know very well that Baron Hohnstein who died in Bavaria this year, was nailed up in a splendid coffin, which was deposited in a magnificent tomb or mausolem, well secured. He, however, some how or other, was restored to life, and though there was not a single hole in his coffin, he burst it open; but not being able to force the walls of his sepulchre, he knocked out his brains against them in endeavoring to escape. Now we all know that James Munks was a strong athletic fellow, and might as certainly burst open his coffin, and his grave as a German Baron; and as there were no walls to interpose he might very readily, make his escape through the *woods*, for he was a very dexterous woodsman.

Be these things as they may, the public mind is very much agitated about this matter, and public justice demands that it should be enquired into. If a criminal of this kind may be restored to life, and set at large through the world, no man is safe even in his grave. Their have been enquiries of late into matters of far less consequence, and why not into this? The Congress spent a considerable portion of their last session, enquiring into the way and manner by which the two Indian chiefs, who had employed themselves in murdering our people for a number of years, and two British renagadoes, who had been aiding, abetting and assisting them, came by their death, within the dominions of his most Catholic majesty. The result of which enquiry, was, that they found they were killed by the orders of General Jackson; as many more British and Indian warriors and incendiaries, had been before, and all this was as well known before as after the enquiry. Now, it is surely of more importance to enquire how one of our citizens, (for James Munks was a natural born citizen) came by his death, within our own dominions, or whether he be really dead or not. It would be a curious anomaly for a person to be dead in law and alive in fact. Or, as civilians would say, to be dead *de jure* and alive *de facto*. We have many *de jure* and *de facto* contradictions, but none to equal this.

The Legislature of our own state, spent a considerable part of the winter, enquiring how the vendue criers in Philadelphia, and their clerks, were appointed; and what were the nature and emoluments of the trade. The result was, that, with great depth of research, they discovered the amount of the wages of all the servants of the establishment, from the stage clerk, down through all the grades and orders to the porter. They also discovered, how the arrangements of the vendue shops are made; and what great claims the several candidates had upon public patronage; and how well each of them were entitled to preferment, and how artfully each of them managed in trying to out-wit the other in canvassing for the appointments; and that there were only about 40 or 50 applicants for 7 places: each of whose merits transcended all the others. They particularly discovered that a certain very patriotic young man was shuffled out, some how or other who had served his country faithfully in England during the late war: to which place he transported himself, by the advice of his friends, for his own benefit and advantage, and to be out of harms way; and from which he returned home when the war was over, to enjoy the salubrious air of his native land; and to share in its gifts and blessings. He finding that the English atmosphere, now that peace was restored, was of no more use to brace his nervous system. To this young patriot it seems, the governor preferred an elderly man, who had a wife and family, and who had remained moping in the country, and served it there, during the war, without any view to personal advantage; and had nothing to recommend him but that he was an honest man and a uniform republican; notwithstanding he had lived many years, perhaps all his life in the city of Philadelphia. The appointment of such a person in preference to the young, sprightly, adventurous youth, who braved the dangers of the ocean to serve his country, by serving himself, was considered by him, and all his friends, as an act of great ingratitude: and the inferrence was that it could only have been procured by corruption. This matter was thought well worthy of a legislative enquiry. And perhaps it was so. More especially as the parties concerned were citizens and inhabitants of the metropolis, which abounds so much with staunch, stern, democratic republicans; who "one of their own *poets*" and legislators saith, are all men of principle according to their interest." Had the thing happened in the country, it would not have been worth noticing, for there the people are not much concerned about who are their vendue criers; or who they employ for their clerks; or how they are appointed. But undoubtedly, if an affair of this kind, happening in the city, has been thought deserving of an enquiry, so serious, so solemn and so costly: an affair in the country, where the life and death of a human being is concerned, will be considered equally deserving an enquiry: and infinitely more so, in as much as a man is more valuable than a bail of dry goods, or a puncheon of rum, or a hogshead of tobacco. The Philadelphians claimed an enquiry, because they were such true steady democrats and contributed so much to the success of the party. But be their claims, on the score of party merit what they may, we conceive Centre County, has equal claims. We not only maintain our own ground, but we have to make up the deficit in the city, created by their selfish animosities and personal hatreds. We therefore think, on every view of the subject, we are entitled to an enquiry as well as they were. Let us then have an enquiry, so that the public mind may be satisfied and set at rest on this most important and interesting subject. The character of the sheriff, his officers, our court, and of our whole county is implicated. The administration of public justice and individual safety is concerned in this all important question. Let us, therefore have an enquiry, and let the evidence be fully taken and fairly published; so that the world may know what the man be really dead or not; and that it be worth while to hang any more malefactors hereafter: for if Munks be alive, there can be no dependance placed on any other attempt to kill a man by hanging. But it will not do to wait for an enquiry until the Assembly meet next winter. It must be done soon, or it will be useless; for the matter might be forgotten before next December. Let an application, then be made to the governor instantly, requesting him to convoke a special meeting of the legislature, at as early a day as possible, and when met, let them appoint a special committee, whose duty it shall be to repair to the spot where James Munks was buried: Let them, then and there, search for the body; and if found it will certainly be *prima facia* evidence that he is not alive. If not found, then it will be presumptive evidence that he is alive: although not positive evidence, for his body might have been stolen away by night, by doctors, or some of his friends. The committee will be the legal and constitutional Judges of these matters; but they ought to have the best evidence, that the nature of the case will admit of, which is that of their own senses, namely, hearing seeing, smelling, touching and tasting, when this can be obtained; which it can be in the present case. It is to be hoped the editors who published the story of his ressurrection will attend and satisfy themselves as to how the fact is, particularly the Towanda editor who started the story. To empower the committee to send for persons and papers is a matter of course; and I hope they will send for the professional *gentleman* hangman of Cumberland County, who was so obliging as to travel

on bot, through mud and mire, from his own home to Bellefonte, and tender his services to hang the convict. It is possible that the Sheriff refused his services from corrupt motives. The man certainly had his claims, and it is possible they may be found to be as solid as the Philadelphia youth's, who stood candidate for a vendue crier and was defeated by "corruption." The proposed candidate for hangman has certainly his merits as a writer; of which the doggrel poem, published in the Carlisle Herald, is proof in point. It is a performance perfectly suitable to the channel through which it passed, and every way worthy of its author and publisher.

All these important circumstances call loudly for an enquiry, and as we have as good a right to it as those who obtained it, we insist on having it. We will also, no doubt be gainers by it; for probably a goodly number of us may be called upon to go to Harrisburg as witnesses, and paid by the state, as undoubtedly the Philadelphia gentleman have been. We can produce 3000 good witnesses — This might bring a considerable sum of par money from the state treasury to circulate in this county, a thing very much wanted at this time. MULTI VIRI.

It appears by a law regulating the post office establishment, that the postage on newspapers must be paid in advance—that is, one quarter in advance.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, captain Read, sailed from Boston for Cadiz having on board Mr. Forsyth, minister to the court of Spain, and suit.

A Lisbon Gazette received by the Atalanta, contains an important Spanish royal order, made at the recommendation of the supreme council of war, relative to the treatment of foreigners engaged in assisting the insurgents of South America, dated at Madrid, 14th January—by which it is declared, that "All foreign adventurers who shall be apprehended with arms in their hands in his majesty's Ultra-Marine dominions, under the flag of the said insurgents or furnishing them with munitions of war, shall suffer capital punishment; and that such persons shall not be comprehended on the pardons which his majesty has conceded or shall hereafter concede in favor of his natural subjects."

We learn, says the Charleston Southern Patriot, that previous to the sailing of the schr. Cayley, capt. Gilliard who arrived here in 6 days from Havana, that accounts were received there from Vera Cruz, stating that the *Patriots* had *Lima* completely in their possession.

A letter from Boston mentions that on Monday night a gentleman jumped out of the third story of a boarding house in his sleep, and broke a leg, &c.

A letter from the bay of Honduras, dated October, 1818, says—"Mitchell, a character whom you may remember to have heard of as a pirate, is off the coast and committing havoc, with the little trade here. He has a boat which rows 24 oars and about 40 feet long, and has captured several vessels."

The President departed from Washington city, in the steam boat, for Norfolk, with an intention to proceed by Posquotank, the Albemarle and Pamlico Sound to Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, having in view, in reference to public defence, a careful inspection of all the inlets from the ocean.

The Secretary of War set out with the President, and will accompany him until he leaves the coast for the interior.

The President of the United States and the Seretary of War are to come down in the steam boat Roanoke on their way to the southward; so that, barring accidents, they will be certainly here to-morrow, or the next day after; and during their stay, the *corner stone* of our new Custom House, which is to be an elegant building, will be (masonically) laid. The U. S. frigate Congress, com. Henley, will drop down in all this week, probably Wednesday, preparatory to her sailing for S. America. Our minister plenipotentiary for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Graham, &c. are expected in the steam boat Roanoke, on her return from Washington, to go out in the Congress. *Norfolk paper.*

*From Lisbon*—Capt. Rose, in 35 days passage from that port, informs that many crews of Portuguese vessels, captured by privateers bearing Art gas' flag, had lately arrived there. They uniformly reported, that the privateers were wholly manned by citizens of the United States, and the crews acknowledged that they were owned in and fitted out of ports of the U. States. This had a most unfavorable impression on our national character in Portugal.

DIED—Near this Borough, *Edward Quigley*, an aged patriot of the Revolution.

## BRIDGE

*Over the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lewisburg*

NOTICE is hereby given, that conformably to the act of incorporation, a public meeting of the stockholders will be held on Monday the third day of May next, at the house of John Lawshe, jr. in the town of Lewisburg, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and the determination of any question affecting the interest of the Company.

**William Hayes,**
*President.*

*Lewisburg, March* 31st 1819.

## Battalion Training.

THE first Battalion of the 12th Regiment P. M. will meet at the house of Andrew Weaver, in Walker township, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, completely equipt for exercise. The Captains will advertise the Company trainings to be on the first Monday of May next. The time and place of holding appeals will be made known on the day of Battalion training.

**Wm. Smyth,**
*Colonel.*

*April* 12, 1819

## To Masons & Carpenters.

THE subscribers are authorized to receive proposals for the Mason and Carpenter work of a

**Meeting house,**

intended to be erected in the Borough of Bellefonte. The house will be about 60 by 45 feet. The contractors to furnish all the materials. Proposals to be handed in on or before the 28th instant. A plan of the building will be shewn on application to Joseph Miles.

**Andrew Gregg,**
**James Harris,**
**Joseph Miles.**

*April* 14, 1819.

## ELECTION.

The enrolled militia of the first Battallion, twelfth regiment, (not being exempts) are hereby notified to meet on Friday the 23d day of April, instant, at the house of John Snyder, innkeeper, Nittany valley, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six afternoon, elect by ballot, one Major to command said battalion, in the room of Major Henry M'Calmont.

**J. Young,**
*Inspector 1st B. 10th. D. P. M.*

*April* 2d 1819.

## Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Stewart & Armor*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As it is necessary that the business transacted by them, during the existence of the firm, should be settled as soon as possible, it is presumed all persons indebted will call and make payment immediately.

**Andrew Stewart,**
**William Armor.**

*Bellefonte, April* 1, 1819.

## Entertainment.

The subscriber having opened a house of public entertainment, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Butler, in the Borough of Bellefonte, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with every article requisite for the accommodation of the lodger and traveller in a comfortable manner. He therefore flatters himself by care and attention to receive a share of the public patronage.

**Thomas Hastings.**

*April* 8, 1819.

## *Armor & Callaghen,*
## Tailors,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart and Armor, next door to Milliken's Store, Bellefonte, where all work, in the line of their business, will be executed with neatness and dispatch. They inform the fashionable part of the community, that they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions

*Bellefonte April* 2d 1819.

## Last Notice.

Those persons who are indebted to John Patterson & Co. are informed that unless payment is made to Mr. Robert Stephenson in Bellefonte, before the first day of May next, suits will be brought against them without respect to persons, as longer indulgence will not be given.

**John Patterson & Co.**

*April* 7, 1819.

## WANTED,

Three or four Moulders at the Mifflin furnace, near Jersey Shore, Lycoming County. Constant employ and generous wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber at the works.

**George Heisler.**

*April* 8, 1819.

## Bellefonte Hotel.

The subscriber has taken the house lately occupied by John Rankin, Esq. in the Borough of Bellefonte, known by the name of the

*Bellefonte Hotel,*

and provided himself with every necessary for the accommodation of strangers and others, who may think proper to call with him.

**William Alexander.**

*April* 1 1819.

## Administration Accounts.
## Take Notice,

That the following administration accounts, have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all other persons, in any wise concerned, and will be presented to the next Orphans Court, to be held at Bellefonte, on the 26th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The administration account of Roland Curtin, anministrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Richard Malone, late of Boggs township deceased.

2. The administration account of James Neal and William Johnston, administrators of the goods and chattles, &c. of John Neal late of Walker township, deceased.

3. The administration account of John Speer, administrator of the goods and chattles &c. of Robert Speer, late of Potter township, deceased.

4. The administration account of Henry M'Calmont and David Watson, administrators of the goods and chattles &c. of William Watson, late of Baldeagle township, deceased.

**Wm. Petrikin,**
*Register.*

*Register's Office, Bellefonte*
*March* 27th 1819.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the borough of Bellefonte, on the south east corner of the Diamond, for the purpose of repairing Clocks and Watches, and for doing all kinds of work belonging to the Silver Smithing business, which he hopes to execute to the satisfaction of every one.

**E. Reeves.**

*Jan.* 20, 1819.

## "Change of Position."

The subscriber having sold his lease of the tavern stand to Mr. Joseph Butler, and wishing to settle up his business, in that line, respectfully requests all who are indebted to call and make payment, on or before the first day of May next, as no further indulgence will be given.

He respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a

*Boot & Shoe Manufactory,*

in the South east corner of the public square, where he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Gentleman's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes and Pumps, &c. of the first quality, and newest fashions: which he will dispose of cheap, for *cash* or approved orders, and on no other terms.

**James Hemphill.**

*Bellefonte, April* 1st 1819.

## List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. April* 1st. 1819

Matthew Allison 2. William Allin, Philip Antis, Joseph Adams, Daniel Ammerman, Samuel Alexander, Henry Allen, George Bealer, Mores Bows, Ross Baker, Moses Boggs, John Barger, Grace Bradley, Francis Bristow, James Crawford, Esq. 2 Samuel Cowperthwait, Charles B. Calaghan, James Dixon, Patrick Dunagho, John Douglass, John Eyerson, John Eway, John Ellison, James Edminston jr. Abraham Elder, John Fisher, Isaac Fisher James Foster, Mary Fulton, Thomas Ferster, Joel Ferree, Susan Fugundis, Robert Gordon, John R. Grimes, John Giret, James Glenn, Israel Gartner, Mr. Hannah, Hannah Hanson, Richard C. Hamilton 2; George Hoey, Jacob Holder, Jacob Hartman, John Helman, John B. Henderson, 2; John Hunter, James Hall, John Harter 2; John Holt, John Hall Esq. John Highlands, James Hutchison, Mary Jordan, 2; Samuel Jones, Isaac Jones, Ruth Kepheart, Henry Kleopfer, James Kiscaden, Peter A. Karthaus, 6; Michael Leyman, sen. Sidle Lobaugh, David Long, Gilbert Leitch, Mary Lamb, James H Lee, Abraham Lee, Susan Lafferty, David Lamb George Lonberger, Jacob Lee, Mrs. Jane Linn, Sarah Linn, 2; John Leinbach 2; John Lebo 2; Samuel M'Kinney, Hugh M'Clure, Joseph M'Kibben, Geo. Miles James M'Curlah, Andrew Moore, John M'Laughlin, Mary M'Williams, John M'Ilhatton 2; James M'Ghee 2; Archibald Moore, John M'Ghee, David Moore, Michael Meese, Nelly M'Ewin, Hannah Mooney, John Masdon 2; Thomas B M'Clure, John Moore jr. Elizabeth M'Ghee, Catharine M'Bride 3; William M'Kibben, Wm. M'Almond, Thomas M'Pherson, Samuel M'Glathery, Jacob Maurer, Robt. Moore, John Maitland, Michael Mills, William Nichol, 2; Christian Nesdlerough Hugh Neil, John Neil, Isaac Niel, Nathaniel Orr, Mary Osterwalder, Jacob Potter, George Proudfoot, John Patterson & co. Jacob Pletcher, William Patterson, Michael Dixon, Eli Packer, Amos Packer, William Pettit, Michael Potter jr. Daniel Richards, Wm. Russell, David Richards, Henry Riddle, John Rankin, William Robison, John Reed jr. James Stigers, 3; William Swanzy 2; Barney & Mary Shope, Andrew Sharer, Peter Swope, Joseph Swisher, Ralph Stokes, Richard Sadler, James Ship, John Stine, William Stott, George Tester, Joseph Thorndike, 3; Jonathan Teyre 2 Rev. John Thomas, James Thompson, Moses Thompson, 2; John Taxis, David Tate, Owen Thomas 2; John Tannehill 2; Valantines & Thomas, Christian Vanpool, John Weaver, Angel Wenger, David Weaver, William Williams, Jacob Wilson, Paul Wolf, John Wiley 3; Thomas Warrington, Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, —— Walborn, George Yost, Robert Young, James York.

**H. Humes, P. M.**

The child to the gallows / To cut seed Potatoes

# POETRY.

A COMMON CASE.

Pray thee tell me, Mr. Printer,
What's an honest man to do?
All my neighbors, all the winter,
Wish to hear the news from you.

But among us, (nearly twenty)
I alone your paper take,
So that news day I've plenty
Sure to follow in my wake.

"Tell me neighbor what the news is,"
Every one desires to know;
Thinks I if a man refuses
He perhaps might make a foe.

So I am compell'd to loan it,
Till it goes the usual round,
Then when I, who really own it,
Wish to read it can't be found.

Tell me Mr. Printer, tell me,
I'm compell'd to ask of you,
If you've any pity tell me,
What's an honest man to do?

CYMON.

*The child trained up to the gallows.*

Is any father so unnatural as to wish to have his son hanged, let him bring him up in idleness, without putting him to any trade. Let him particularly insure him to spend the Lord's day in play and diversion instead of attending to public worship; and instead of instructing him on that day in the principles of the christian religion, let him rob a neighboring hen-roost, while the proprietor is gone to divine service. Astonishing it is to see so many of our young people growing up without being apprenticed to any business for procuring their future livelihood! The Jews had a proverb. "That whoever was not bred to a trade was bred for the gallows." Every Mussulman is commanded by the the koran to learn some handicraft or other; and to this precept even the the family of the grand Seignior conform, so as to learn as much about the mechanism of a watch, as to be able to take it in pieces, and to put it together again.—Are christians the only people in the world who are to live in idleness, when one of the decalogue is, to labor six days in the week? and an inspired apostle has commanded us to work under the express penalty of not eating in default. "This we command you," said he, "that if any one should not work neither should he eat."—Train up a child," says king Solomon, "in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." But if you intend him for the gallows, train him up in the way he should go, and before he is old, he will probably be hanged. In the age of vanity, restrain him not from the follies and allurements of it. In the age proper for learning and instruction give him neither.

POTATOES.

It is a fact not sufficiently known, that a great proportion of the Potatoe-seed is deposited at one end, or side, and hardly any at that part which while growing attaches it by the root to the vine.

It is very easy to distinguish the root end, for we generally find a withered piece of the root at that end. The sprout for the seed wil be found at the opposite end, of the long potatoes, or side of these more globular.

If the potatoe is of an oblong form in any degree, if we cut from the seed end about 1-4th part of the length of it, we get nearly all the valuable seeds therein. Take that and plant it. The other part lay by in the cellar, for spring and summer use at the table. It will be found that as the seeds are thus taken off, little or none of the substance left will be lost, and the potatoe will continue perfectly fit for eating at the table two months longer than those which have not been thus cut.

This experiment has been tried in some towns in this country for 4 years past and has always succeeded. Some Farmers here have made it a practice to begin cutting their potatoes, in this manner early in January; and they put their seed-ends into vessels or boxes, mingling a little loam with them to keep them from getting dry. In this manner more than two-thirds of the seed potatoes thus planted may be saved for family use, or for feeding out to the cattle, &c. and they will continue more palatable and profitable to the consumer.

The crop to the farmer is more abundant, because in cutting off the seed-ends, in this manner, scarcely any of the fibres, or roots of the seed are destroyed. It has been the common practice to cut the large potatoes for planting in 4 or 5 pieces, paying no regard to which is the root, or seed-end, of the potatoe; and in this way many of the seeds, sprouts, or chits have been destroyed. The writer of this tried the experiment last year; and he knew nothing of it himself before the end of April last, and has related its effects to many farmers, who had never heard it before.

If any farmer should be fearful of losing his crop and so unwilling to risk it, it is hoped that he will try it at least in 50 or 100 hills; and thereby he will find, that it will be the best method of planting in future.

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By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

*WILL BE SOLD,*

AT public vendue, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the fourth Monday of April next, a certain tract of

## LAND,

situate lying and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, containing

600 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover, David Ligget, and the Susquehanna river, and about two miles from the County town of Clearfield county, late the estate of Frederick Henney, deceased. There are on the premises a square log dwelling house well finished; a grist and saw mill, in good order; a young orchard consisting of about 150 trees, and from 80 to 100 acres clear land. Terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars cash, when the sale is confirmed, and deed executed, and the residue in three equal yearly payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Due attendance will be given by

Esther Henney,
*Administratrix.*
Jacob Henney,
*Administrator.*
By the Court.

*Certified by*
Wm. Petrikin,
*Clerk, O. C.*

*Bellefonte, March 17th* 1819.

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# CAUTION.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, gave a note of hand to Alexander Robertson, of Nittany valley, Centre County, for twenty five dollars, dated about the 11th day of October 1818, which note we are determined not to pay unless compelled by law.

STEPHEN HEARD.
JAMES GRIER.

*March* 10, 1819.

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# WANTED

Two or three Apprentices to the

Millwright Business.

Boys from 17 to 18 years of age, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Aaronsburg, Centre county.

David Walter.

*March* 24th 1819.

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# PROCLAMATION.

*Notice is hereby Given,*

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 26th day of April, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at which the Coronor, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this sixteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

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## *Sheriff's Sales.*

By virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 26th day of April next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following described property, viz.

A certain tract of land, with the improvements and appurtenances, containing one hundred acres, more or less, situated in Halfmoon township, adjoining lands of Henry Yoder and Isaac Moore. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Davis.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the said Court, to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land, with the improvements and appurtenances, containing one hundred acres more or less, situated in Halfmoon township, adjoining lands of Henry Yoder and Isaac Moore. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Work.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the appurtenances and improvements, situate in Potter township, Centre county adjoining lands of Lawrence Grossman, Robert Mitchell and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Moore.

ALSO,

By virtue of an alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the same time and place, a certain tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of David Love, the heirs of —— Rishel and others, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Mitchel.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situated in Lamar township, containing seventy-five acres more or less adjoining lands of John M'Ghee, Widow Wilson and others, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joel Herr, by

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

*Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,* March 19, 1819.

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A small Farm

# FOR SALE

situate in Lamar township, Centre county, about 16 miles from Bellefonte, and on the great road leading to Big Island, containing one hundred and five acres of

## LAND,

about one half of which is supposed to be cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house and barn, and two streams of water running through the place, with meadow ground sufficient for the farm.—Any person disposed to purchase can be shown the premises by Joseph Johnson or Wm. M'Gaw, residing near the same.—The above is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of Archibald Johnson, deceased. For terms apply to

Thomas M'Calmont,
*Executor.*

*Walker township, Dec.* 3.

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# FOR SALE.

On the Tuesday of the next April Court, in Bellefonte, the subscriber will offer at Public sale,

## TWO OUT LOTS,

situated on Bishop street, adjoining the in-lots, and on the road leading to Pennsvally. Each of them well fenced and now in clover. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

E. Moore.

*Bellefonte, April 1st* 1819.

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# ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken that commodious house in the Borough of Bellefonte, lately occupied by James Hemphill as a house of entertainment. By strict attention to business and keeping a constant supply of the best liquors and other accommodations, he flatters himself to continue to merit a share of the public patronage.

Joseph Butler.

*Bellefonte, March* 25, 1819.

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# NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Jack*, late of Potter township, Centre County, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate to present them for adjustment, as it is the intention of the subscriber to make settlement of his administration account on or before the 27th day of April next.

John Jack,
*Adm'r.*

*March* 24th 1819.

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# TO TANNERS.

I WILL sell a valuable TAN-YARD situated in the town of Franklin, the seat of justice of Venango county, Pennsylvnia, with a

Patent Bark Mill

and small tools, all in good order. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. The terms will be made easy $400 in hand, or when the deed is made for the premises, and the small sum of $150 a year (little more then it rents for) to be secured by mortgage. For further particulars apply to the editor of the Bellefonte Patriot, or the subscriber, in the town of Franklin.

Wm. Connely.

*Franklin, February* 19, 1819.